

전반적발달장애 아동 및 발달성언어장애 아동의 뇌 단일광자방출전산화단층촬영 소견에 대한 예비연구*

PRELIMINARY STUDY OF BRAIN SPECT IN CHILDREN WITH PERVASIVE DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDER OR DEVELOPMENTAL LANGUAGE DISORDER

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요 약 :

본 연구는 전반적발달장애 아동 및 발달성언어장애 아동의 뇌 단일광자방출전산화단층촬영(SPECT) 소견을 알아보고, 뇌 기능적 이상을 확인하여 진단에 도움을 주고, 치료에 대한 정보를 얻기 위하여 실시하였다. 대상은 14명의 전반적발달장애 아동과 13명의 발달성언어장애 아동으로, 모두 2차원 SPECT (region of interest)를 이용하여 뇌 기능적 이상을 확인하였다. 결과적으로 전반적발달장애 아동의 뇌 기능적 이상은 주로 전두엽 및 측두엽에 나타나고, 발달성언어장애 아동의 뇌 기능적 이상은 주로 측두엽에 나타났다. 또한, 두 그룹 모두에서 뇌 기능적 이상이 뇌 연결(interneuronal connection)에 영향을 미치는 것으로 나타났다. 결론적으로, 본 연구는 전반적발달장애 아동 및 발달성언어장애 아동의 뇌 기능적 이상을 확인하여 진단에 도움을 주고, 치료에 대한 정보를 얻기 위하여 실시하였다. 중심 단어 : 전반적발달장애, 발달성언어장애, SPECT.

서 론

전반적발달장애(autism)는 Kanner(1943)가 처음으로 보고한 것으로, 50년 이상 동안 많은 연구가 이루어져 왔지만, 그 원인과 병리기전에 대해서는 아직까지 명확하지 않다. 또한, 진단 기준도 통일되어 있지 않다. 최근에는 발달성언어장애(developmental language disorder)도 진단 기준이 정립되어 왔지만, 여전히 많은 논란이 있다. 본 연구는 전반적발달장애 아동 및 발달성언어장애 아동의 뇌 기능적 이상을 확인하여 진단에 도움을 주고, 치료에 대한 정보를 얻기 위하여 실시하였다.

1996

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가
(Cantwell 1978 ; Eales 1993).
가
(Cox 1974 ; Bishop 1991).
가
(Damasio 1980)가
(Courchesne 1988), 4
(Gaffney 1987)
가
가
(positron emission tomography, PET),
(Bartak 1975). Eales(1993)가
15 17
SPECT)
PET
가
(De Volder 1987 ; Ho -
Technetium - 99m - HMPAO
rowitz 1988).
SPECT
(Mountz 1995)
Zilbovicius
(Cunningham 1985 ; Siegel 1985). (1992) 5 11 21
14
xenon SPECT
가
(Linclon 1995 ; Shields 1996 ; Bishop Adam
1992 ; Allen 1991).
가
가
가
Plante (1991)
(perisylvian)
가
Plante (1989)
가
가
가
가
가
(Damasio Manner 1978).
SPECT

technetium - 99m - EDC SPECT

of Mental Disorder(DSM) - (co -
mmunication disorder) -
(mixed receptive - expressive language disorder)

2

가

연구 방법

1. 연구대상

(
) 14 13
2 5
(Table 1).

가
MRI

2. 연구 방법

1) 진 단

Diagnostic Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder
(DSM) -
, Diagnostic Statistical Manual

2) 인지 능력의 평가

(Korean Vineland Social
Maturity Scale) 가

가 (1977).

3) 국소적 뇌혈류량의 측정

pocral 0.5cc/kg
가 . SPECT
reference system
14 13
(Mountz 1993, 1994)
surface scalp EEG . SPECT
Tech -
nitium - 99m - EDC

head - dedicated gamma
camera(DSI, CERASPECT)
128 frame/30min acquisition time 128 x 128
x 64 matrices . Butterworth filter(Nyquist
frequency 0.95cycle/cm at an order No. 10)

filtered back projection method axial
image ,

3.34mm .
SPECT 2

가 Te -
chnitium - 99m - EDC uptake
(region of
interest) reference region
(Fig. 1).

■ 아래

Technitium - 99m - EDC { (age+ 1)/(age
+7) } } x standard adult dose

Table 1. Demographic data for children

		Number of subjects(%)	
		Prvasive developmental Disorder(n = 14)	language disorder(n = 13)
Age	26-35mon	1 (7.8%)	1 (7.7%)
	36-45mon	4 (28.5%)	4 (30.7%)
	46-55mon	2 (14.3%)	4 (30.7%)
	56-65mon	1 (7.8%)	1 (7.7%)
	66-75mon	1 (7.8%)	0 (0%)
	76-85mon	2 (14.3%)	0 (0%)
	86-95mon	3 (21.4%)	3 (23.1%)
	Mean(mon)*	59.93	56.00
	SD	22.94	22.04
Sex [†]	Male	10 (71%)	11 (85%)
	Female	4 (29%)	2 (15%)
Social quotient** Mean(SD)		71.27(17.7)	85.00(11.1)

*No significant difference between two groups by t-test

**Significant difference between two groups by t-test

[†]No significant difference between two groups by
Fisher's exact test

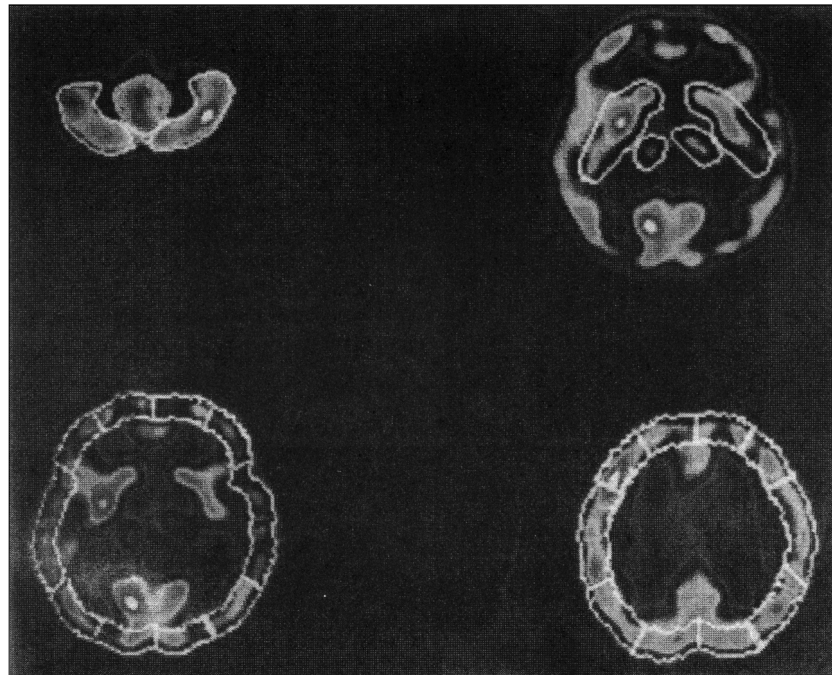


Fig. 1. Placement of region of interest(ROIs).

Upper left : cerebellum right : thalamus, basal ganglia
Lower left : temporal, parietal lobe(upper line) right : temporal, parietal lobe(lower line)

4) 자료 분석

(Table 2).
SPECT 가 Fisher's exact 2)
Technitium - 99m - EDC uptake SPECT , , , ,
T - (region of interest)
technitium 99m EDC uptake
결 과 (Table 3).

1) 고 찰
SPECT 가
14 12 (85.7%) , 10
(71.3%) , 6 (42.7%)
SPECT 가 ,
, 5 (35.7%) , 4 (28.6%)
13
11 (84.6%) , 7 (53.8%)
, 4 (30.8%) , 4 (30.8%) bovicus (1992)
, 2 (15.4%) 가
(Fig. 2). , , , Mountz (1995) HMPAO SPECT

F/6 MONTHS NORMAL

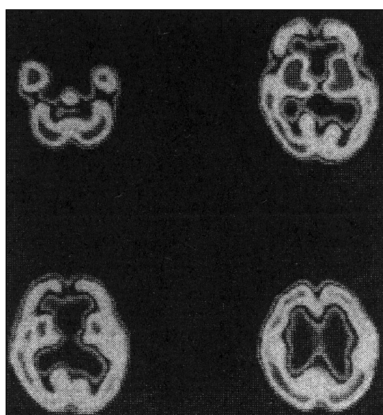
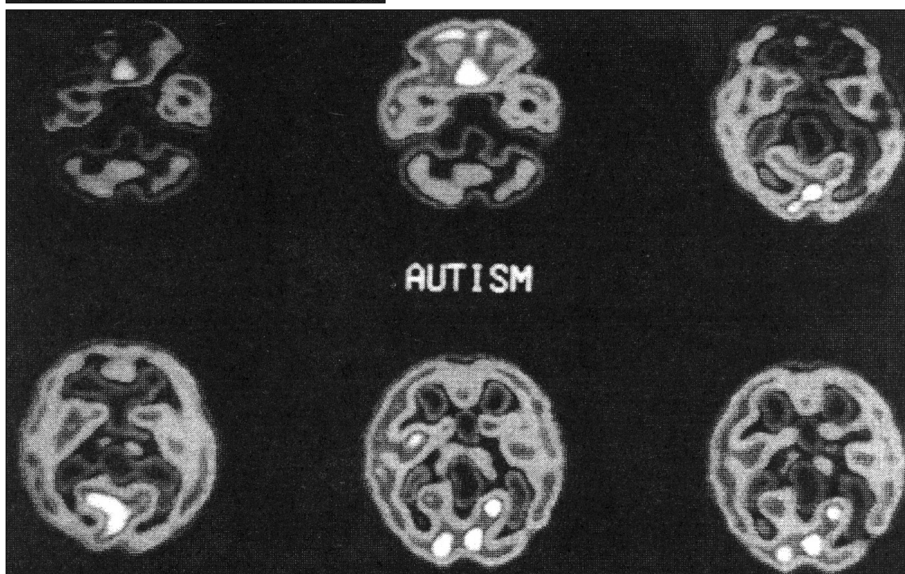
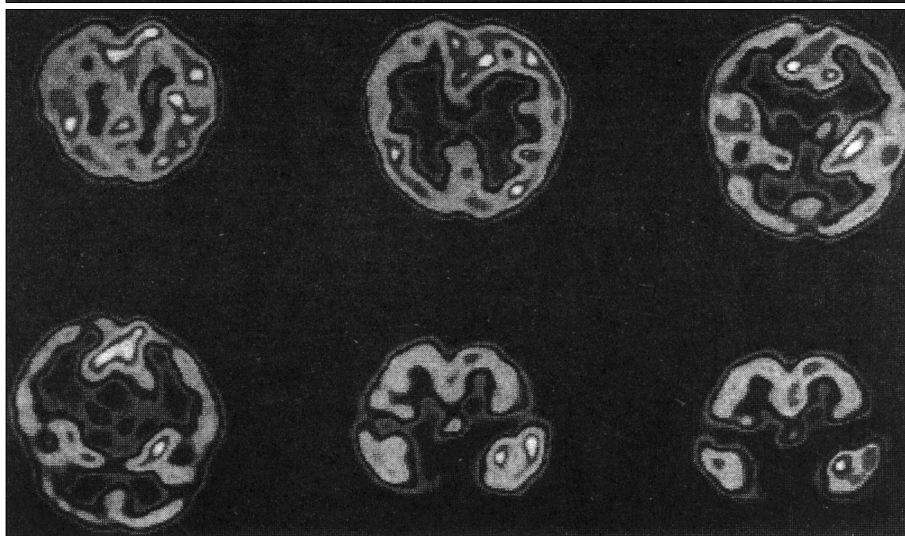


Fig. 2. Brain SPECT image of normal, pervasive developmental disorder and developmental language disorder. A : Normal child. B : Pervasive developmental disorder(Decreased blood flow in thalamus, basal ganglia, left temporal, left parietal lobe, cerebellum). C : Developmental language disorder(Decreased blood flow in thalamus, basal ganglia, left temporal, left parietal lobe, cerebellum)

A



B



C

Table 2. SPECT finding in pervasive developmental disorder and developmental language disorder

Brain region	Number of subjects who decreased blood flow(%)	
	Pervasive developmental disorder(N = 14)	Developmental language disorder(N = 13)
Cerebellum	10(71.3%)	7(53.8%)
Basal ganglia	4(28.6%)	2(15.4%)
Thalamus	12(85.7%)	11(84.6%)
Parietal lobe (left)	6(42.9%)	4(30.8%)
(right)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Temporal lobe (left)	5(35.7%)	4(30.8%)
(right)	1(7.7%)	1(7.1%)
No significant difference in Fisher's exact test between two groups		

Table 3. Relative perfusion of region of interest in pervasive developmental disorder and developmental language disorder

		Pervasive developmental disorder	Developmental language disorder
		Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD
Thalamus	Left	39.43 ± 8.91	39.77 ± 6.95
	Right	39.38 ± 9.21	39.55 ± 6.65
	Total	73.81 ± 18.00	79.30 ± 13.52
Cerebellum	Left	37.63 ± 7.57	37.94 ± 6.40
	Right	37.55 ± 37.37	37.37 ± 6.72
	Total	75.17 ± 15.07	75.31 ± 13.08
Basal ganglia	Left	45.83 ± 10.26	47.13 ± 8.48
	Right	44.79 ± 10.33	46.21 ± 7.77
	Total	90.63 ± 20.56	93.34 ± 16.19
Temporal lobe (Upper)	Left	43.66 ± 10.50	45.15 ± 8.66
	Right	42.68 ± 9.65	44.39 ± 7.58
Parietal lobe (Upper)	Left	42.65 ± 9.15	44.72 ± 7.98
	Right	41.38 ± 10.01	42.50 ± 6.88
Temporal lobe (Lower)	Left	44.09 ± 9.75	45.93 ± 8.56
	Right	41.66 ± 9.97	43.40 ± 7.57
Parietal lobe (Lower)	Left	42.56 ± 8.92	44.78 ± 8.09
	Right	42.07 ± 9.11	44.17 ± 7.56

No significant difference between two groups by T-test

Shields (1996)

- (phonological - syntactic type)

가

(semantic - pragmatic type) , -

(phonological - syntactic type) ,

(semantic - pragmatic type)

.

, (social cognition)

가 (Friel - Patti 1992).

Allen (1991) 20 (high function)

20

sequential processing

,

, sequential, simultaneous processing

.

. Lin -

clon (1995)

(event related potential)

N1

가

, N1

(lateral temporal gyrus)

(auditory cortex)

(Makela 1990 ;

Naatanen 1987 ; Wood 1984)

가

(thalamo -

cortical input)

, ,

(Hegerl Juckel 1993). Lee (1998)

가

. Chiron (1992)

Xe - SPECT

2 19

2 4 가

. Rubinstein (1989) 47
IMP - SPECT

2 , SPECT
가 , Technitium 99m -
가 SPECT SPECT
가 SPECT
Kolvin (1979) SPECT SPECT
가 (Whitehurst
1994) , 가
(Gur 1987 ; Chugani 1985, 1987, 1991 ;
Devous 1986 ; 1991). SPECT
SPECT ,
가 SPECT 가
Horowitz (1988) 14 14 , 가
FDG(fluorodeoxyglucose) - PET , 가
12% 가
SPECT 가
(intercorrelation)

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- Horowitz (1988)
- 가 (subtype)
- 가

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**PRELIMINARY STUDY OF BRAIN SPECT IN CHILDREN WITH
PERVASIVE DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDER OR
DEVELOPMENTAL LANGUAGE DISORDER**

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Objectives : The purpose of this study was to investigate the characteristics and differences of brain function in pervasive developmental disorder and developmental language disorder.

Method : The subjects were composed of 14 cases of pervasive developmental disorder and 13 cases developmental language disorder. They were investigated by technitium-99m-EDC SPECT. All SPECT were visually assessed by two nuclear medicine specialists, and then quantified by region of interest including temporal, parietal cortex, thalamus, basal ganglia and cerebellum.

Result : In both groups, cerebral blood flow was decreased in the temporal, parietal cortex, basal ganglia, thalamus, cerebellum by visual assessment. There was no significant difference between the 2 groups by quantitative and qualitative assessment.

Conclusion : These results suggest that pervasive developmental disorder and developmental language disorder are caused by defects in the interneural connection and that both disorders are spectrum disorders.

KEY WORDS : Pervasive developmental disorder · Developmental language disorder · SPECT.